

# I M M

To IMBUE. *v. a.* [*imbue*, Latin.] This word, which seems wanted in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only used. To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

Cloaths which have once been thoroughly imbued with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears imbued and coloured with the colour, *Westw.*

To IMBUSE. *v. a.* [*imbuse*, French.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *emburse*, French.

IMITABILITY. *n. f.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

IMITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated.
2. How could the most base men, and separate from all imitable qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course? *Raleigh's History of the World.*
3. As acts of parliament are not regarded by most imitable writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayes.*
2. Possible to be imitated.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being imitable by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To IMITATE. *v. a.* [*imitare*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.
2. We imitate and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muzzles. *Bacon.*
3. Despire wealth, and imitate a god. *Crusoe.*
4. I would care for some tableman of note, *Man of Taste.*
5. And imitate his language and his coat.
2. To counterfeit.
3. This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield, And that sustain'd an imitated shield. *Dryden's T. A.*
3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.
4. For shame! what, imitate an ode! *Gay.*

IMITATION. *n. f.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.
2. Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively imitation of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true imitations of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*
2. That which is offered as a copy.
3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.
4. In the way of imitation, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace, Was imitative of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITATOR. *n. f.* [*imitator*, Latin; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet. *Dry.*

IMMACULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immaculé*, Fr.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.
2. To keep this commandment immaculate and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hooker.*
3. His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles; His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate. *Shakespeare.*
4. The king, whom catholicks count a saint-like and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*
5. Were but my soul as pure.
6. From other guilts that, heav'n did not hold.
7. One more immaculate. *Denham's Sefby.*
2. Pure; limpid. Improper.
3. Thou clear, immaculate, and silver fountain, From whence this stream, through muddy passages, Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

To IMMACULATE. *v. a.* [*immaculare*, Latin.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou can't not touch the freedom of my mind With all thy charms, although this corporal rind Thou hast immaculate. *Milton.*

IMMANE. *adj.* [*immani*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. *adj.* [*immanent*, French; *in* and *manus*, Latin.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves, we ascribe intellects, volitions, and such like immanent actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glauco. Scip.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new immanent act in God. *Seash.*

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IMMANIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*, Latin.] Not manifest; not plain.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, immanifest and unknown. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

IMMANITY. *n. f.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural, That such immanity and bloody strife Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

IMMARCESCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading.

IMMARTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mortal*, Latin.] Not warlike.

My pow'rs are unimmortal. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

To IMMASC. *v. a.* [*in* and *masco*, Latin.] To cover; to disguise.

I have gates of buckram for the nonce, to immasce our noted outward garments. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

IMMATERIAL. *adj.* [*immaterial*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.
2. Angels are spirits immaterial and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joys, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*
3. As then the soul a substance hath alone, Besides the body, in which the sense is confin'd; So hath she not a body of her own, But is a spirit, and immaterial mind. *Davies.*
4. Those immaterial felicities we expect, suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*
5. No man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, such a thing as is immaterial, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIALITY. *n. f.* [*immaterialitas*, Latin.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its immortality. *Wat.*

IMMATERIALLY. *adv.* [*immaterialiter*, Latin.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our senses immaterially, but streaming in corporeal rays, do carry with them the qualities of the objects from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

IMMATERIALIZED. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it more than our imbedded souls can bear without lassitude. *Glauco. Scip.*

IMMATERIALNESS. *n. f.* [*immaterialitas*, Latin.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and immateriate, whereof there be in nature but few.

After a long enquiry of things immerse in matter, I interpose some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of sounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.
3. The land enterprise of Panama was an ill measured and immature counsel; for it was grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*
4. This is your time for faction and debate, For partial favour, and permitted hate: Let now your immature dissension cease, Sit quiet. *Dryden.*
3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.
4. We are pleased, and call not that death immature, if a man lives till seventy. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*
3. Immaturely. *adv.* [*immature*, Latin.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.
4. Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.
5. I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an immaturity of age and judgment. *Glauco.*

IMMEASURABILITY. *n. f.* [*immeasurabilitas*, Latin.] Want of power to pass.

From this phlegm proceeds white cold tumours, viscosity, and consequently immutability of the juices. *Arbutnot.*

IMMEASURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measure*, Latin.] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height immeasurable, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

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From the shore They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss, Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Immeasurable strength they might behold In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milt. Agonist.*

What a glorious thousand objects wandering through those that can see such tremendous objects wandering through those immeasurable depths of ether? *Addison's Guardian.*

Not friends are there, nor vessels to convey, Nor friends to cut th' immeasurable way. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMMEASURABLY. *adv.* [*immeasurabiliter*, Latin.] Immensely; beyond all measure.

The Spaniards immeasurably bewail their dead. *Spenser.*

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

IMMECHANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical*, Latin.] Not according to the laws of mechanics.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is immechanical, or not according to the established laws of nature. *Chapman.*

IMMEDIACY. *n. f.* [*immediatus*, French, from *immediate*, Latin.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. This is a harsh word, and sense peculiar I believe to Shakespeare.

He led our pow'rs, Bore the commission of my place and person; The which immediacy may well stand up, And call itself my brother. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

IMMEDIATE. *adj.* [*immediatus*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.
2. Moses mentions the immediate causes, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*
2. Not acting by second causes.
3. It is much to be ascribed to the immediate will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure. *Abbot.*
2. Instant; present with regard to time. Prior therefore should not have written more immediately.
3. Immediate are my needs, and my relief Must not be toft and turn'd to me in words, But find supply immediate. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
4. Death denounc'd that day, Which he presumes already vain, and void, Because not yet inflict'd, as he fear'd, By some immediate stroke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
5. But she, howe'er of vict'ry sure, Contains the wreath too long delay'd; And arm'd with more immediate pow'r, Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMMEDIATELY. *adv.* [*immediate*, Latin.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.
2. God's acceptance of it, either immediately by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God. *South's Sermons.*
2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.
3. Her father hath commanded her to slip Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton Immediately to marry. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

IMMEDIATENESS. *n. f.* [*immediatus*, Latin.]

1. Preference with regard to time.
2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage, Nor less than wounds immedicable, Rankle and fester, and gangrene To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

IMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

By a long immemorial practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South's Sermons.*

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by immemorial usage or custom. *Hale.*

IMMENSE. *adj.* [*immensus*, Fr. *immensus*, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness immense! That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or immense essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an immense being.

IMMENSELY. *adv.* [*immensum*, Latin.] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is immensely bigger than all its corporeal mass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

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IMMENSITY. *n. f.* [*immensus*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

He that will consider the immensity of this fabric, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds, And millions which the glass can ne'er descry, Loft in the wilds of vast immensity, Are fairs, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [*immensurabilitas*, Latin.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

To IMMERGE. *v. a.* [*immergere*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMMERIT. *n. f.* [*immeritis*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own immerit, tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

IMMERSE. *adj.* [*immersus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things immerse in matter, I interpose some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

To IMMERSE. *v. a.* [*immergere*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To sink or cover deep.
3. He stood More than a mile immerse within the wood; At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*
4. They observed that they were immerse in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Wood's Nat. History.*
3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.
4. It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still immerse in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them. *Addison's Freeholder.*
5. We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and immerse ourselves too deeply in the enjoyment of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
6. It is impossible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply immerse in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

IMMERSTON. *n. f.* [*immerse*, Latin; *immerston*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.
2. Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this immerston. *Addison's Guardian.*
2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.
3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.
4. There are many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an immersion in the affairs of life, swerve from the rules of their holy faith; and yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHODICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical*, Latin.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the answering of an immethodical author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHODICALLY. *adv.* [*immethodicaliter*, Latin.] Without method.

IMMINENCE. *n. f.* [*imminent*, Latin.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. A word not in use.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death; But dare all imminences, that gods and men Address their dangers in. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

IMMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminent*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are imminent, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day You have defended me from imminent death. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

These he applies for warnings and portents Of evils imminent; and on her knee Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shakespeare.*

To them preach'd Conversion and repentance, as to souls In prison, under judgments imminent. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Men could not fail without imminent danger and inconvenience. *Pope.*

To IMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingo*, Latin.] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some